

PHILIPS PHOTOFLUX FLASHBULBS



SINO-CHINA MAIL



MAILED

RELAX IN DAKS THE HARDEST COMFORT IN ACTION TROUSERS Whiteaways

No. 36536

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1956.

Price 20 Cents

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Why A HK Ship?

THE Colony learnt with some amazement on Saturday that the Ministry of Transport had requisitioned a Hongkong-registered ship owned by a Hongkong company, the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co Ltd. The first question is why? Not why the ship was requisitioned - it was apparently needed as a grain carrier because of the Suez Canal emergency - but why was a Colony ship taken over in this peremptory fashion?

Admittedly the Eastern Glory flies the "Red Duster" - but would the MOT think of requisitioning a Dominion ship flying the same flag without first consulting the company, or, at least, the Government concerned? Neither Government nor company were asked before the Eastern Glory was taken over and there is apparently no reason for this most inconsiderate treatment of the Colony by the British authorities.

WHAT is needed first is a statement on why a Hongkong-registered ship was requisitioned when there must have been other, and probably many other grain carrying ships at home for this purpose. Secondly the Colony wants an assurance that this action will not be regarded as a precedent for similar action against other Hongkong ships. We need shipping for our own extensive trade - the British Government has quite enough registered at home for its own purposes and it should use Commonwealth ships only in the last resort. Also it should be remembered Hongkong ships have contractual obligations to their Chinese crews which must be respected. It is unfair to ask non-British seamen to do indefinite stints between the Mediterranean and the United Kingdom when there are many other ships with all-British crews which would be better suited for the job. Hongkong registers a protest against the MOT's action and requires an assurance that Colony ships will be left alone in future.

Action At Last

THE Chinese Government has apparently taken steps in the last two or three days to reduce the pressure of Hongkong-bound travellers at Shumchun - the action is late but welcome. It should have been undertaken no later than the day after Hongkong announced reimposition of the quota system on Chinese travellers. Instead, several hundred people were permitted by the Canton authorities to struggle up to the border laden with baggage, many with children, in broiling temperatures only to find entry to this Colony denied them. The outcry reported by Radio Peking was in the circumstances understandable and it is pleasing to note that the Kwangtung travel authorities have at last woken up to their responsibilities.

THE reason given by the Hongkong Government for its action - namely that unrestricted entry and consequent growth of population would only increase general economic hardship in the Colony - is quite adequate. The Colony has 60,000 more mouths to feed as a result of leaving the borders open for six months and it simply has not the resources to cope with any more refugees - in fact, the latest influx will be a further severe strain on the Colony's economy. Hongkong regrets that Peking Radio did not quote responsible Colony opinion on the closing of the borders and it deplores its exploitation of the misery and discomfort of Chinese travellers caused, as we said, by obvious incompetence in Canton. To this extent, its strictures are a self-indictment.

NASSER—THE ANSWER IS "NO"

BLUNTLY REJECTS THE DULLES CANAL PLAN Internationalisation A "Hostile" Act

Cairo, Sept. 9. Egypt's President Nasser tonight bluntly rejected the Dulles plan for internationalising the Canal as "hostile and intrinsically on the rights and sovereignty of Egypt."

In a 2,500 word letter to the committee that came from London to urge internationalisation of the vital waterway, Nasser said "any attempt to impose such a system would indeed be the signal for incalculable strife and would plunge the Suez Canal into the turmoil of politics."

Nasser's letter and three other documents relating to the Suez crisis were released here and in London following a final 17-minute "good-bye" meeting between the Egyptian President and the committee.

A committee spokesman said after that meeting "it's all washed up."

Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies and his five-member committee will leave for London tomorrow. "We have completed our discussions," Menzies said. "We have reached the end of our work."

A non-committal joint communique issued after tonight's final meeting announced the end of the talks. It said: "The discussions between President Nasser and a committee consisting of the representatives of Australia, Ethiopia, Iran, Sweden and the United States of America under the chairmanship of the Right Honourable R. G. Menzies, which took place in Cairo between the third and the ninth of September, have now been concluded."

Alleged Pressures Cited

The system proposed is bound to be rejected and rejected by the people of Egypt as the hostile intrinsically on the rights and their sovereignty all of which precludes real co-operation," he said.

"Any attempt to impose such a system would indeed be the signal for incalculable strife and would plunge the Suez Canal into the turmoil of politics instead of, as the committee professed to want, insulating it from politics."

He said traffic on the Canal had run unhampered since Egypt took it over.

"For nearly fifty days, and in spite of the difficulties created by France and the United Kingdom and by segments of the former Suez Canal Company, the traffic through the Canal has been going with regularity and efficiency."

Terms For Negotiations

Colonel Nasser said that Egypt, despite this, was still willing "to negotiate a peaceful solution in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

He said he agreed with those statements of the 18-nation proposal which noted that Egypt's sovereign rights must be respected, freedom of Canal passage safeguarded, Egypt's ownership respected, and efficient and dependable operation, maintenance and development of the waterway ensured.

"When, however, we come to consider the ways and means proposed by the Committee to attack these objectives, we find that they are self-defeating," he said, "and that they lead to opposition from those aimed at."

The Committee's plan, the Egyptian President said, "in fact means taking over the operation of the Canal."

He denied that Egypt intended to discriminate against Britain, disrupt the British economy and interrupt its line of trade and supply through the Canal.

"It is clear beyond cavil that nothing could be further from the truth and no one could veridically point out one single reason why, and for what useful purpose, the government of Egypt should entertain such policy."

What He's Prepared To Do

He said Egypt was willing to enter into a "binding arrangement" concerning the establishment of just and equitable tolls and charges. Egypt, he said, was also willing to do everything possible as regards future development of the Canal.

Colonel Nasser said that he was convinced that "any unbiased study" of the Dulles majority plan for international operation of the Canal "would leave the reader with but one conclusion, namely, that the purpose is to take the Suez Canal out of the hands of Egypt and put it into some other hands."

"It is difficult to imagine anything more provocative to the people of Egypt than this," he said.

"An act of such a nature is both self-defeating and of a nature to generate friction, misunderstanding and continuous strife. It would be, in other words, not the end, but the beginning of trouble."

The other documents released by the Committee on its last night in Cairo included:

1. An aide memoire, dated September 3, to the Egyptian government stating the Committee's mission: "to present to certain proposals relating to the future operation of the Canal and to explain to the Egyptian government the nature and objectives of such proposals." The text of the 18-nation proposal - the Dulles Plan - was attached.

2. A letter from Mr Menzies to Colonel Nasser dated September 7, attaching a Spanish proposal "in event the Suez Committee was unable to reach agreement with Your Excellency on the matter of an international board of the Suez Canal."

3. The Spanish proposal provided for "international participation on the Egyptian body administering the Canal" if the 18-nation proposal were rejected by President Nasser.

4. A 3,000-word letter from Mr Menzies to Colonel Nasser, dated September 7, concerning progress of the talks.

This last letter was a patient re-explanation of the Dulles plan, (a) assurance that Egyptian sovereignty would not be impaired by an international Canal Board and giving the advantages that would accrue to Egypt with greatly expanded Canal traffic, (b) already admitted defeat.

"Our discussions have been conducted in an atmosphere of courteous frankness and responsibility," it said. "But they have, in our opinion, disclosed deep differences of approach and principle which it seems clear that no repetition of debate can affect."

The lengthy letter, written last Friday, eloquently noted that it was understood Colonel Nasser would not accept the "basic proposals" put before him, but it also pointed out the understanding of the Committee is that the task entrusted to the Committee by the UN powers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

10,000 Women And Children Evacuated

Tokyo, Sept. 10. More than 2,000 Japanese members of the self-defence forces worked through the night with emergency squads on the typhoon buffeted island of Kyushu, southern Japan, evacuating more than 10,000 women and children.

Local police today said four persons had been killed and 20 seriously injured during the evacuation.

The National Observatory placed Typhoon Emma at 4.45 a.m., hours today 40 miles west of Goto islands off the north-west coast of Kyushu.

Emma's forward speed was estimated at 15 miles per hour. Maximum winds were reported to be in excess of 140 miles per hour.

The observatory said Emma was continuing her north-north-east course. -Reuters.

JITTERBUG ROBBERS

Singapore, Sept. 9. Three "jitterbug" gunmen sang and danced to the tune of "Pistol Packing Momma" on a radio while they robbed the home of a wealthy Chinese here last night, police have reported.

They said the gunmen ransacked the home of shipowner Lim Heng-moh, tying up 14 occupants.

One of the gunmen tried to force Lim's pretty 18-year-old daughter to dance with him.

She refused although the bandit waved a loaded pistol in her face. -Reuters.

US Ambassador To Resign

Düsseldorf, Sept. 9. Mr James Conant, American Ambassador to West Germany, announced today that he would submit his resignation to the State Department at the end of the year.

Returning from a six-week vacation in the United States, Mr Conant explained at Düsseldorf airport that such a move was customary following an American election even when the Federal administration was returned to power.

The ambassador declared that he was convinced that President Eisenhower would win in the coming elections. - France-Press.

Sunday Walk Ends Tragically

Dublin, Sept. 9. Lady Constance Dennehy, 64-year-old wife of Sir Harold George Dennehy, former Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, was killed and her husband seriously injured today while they were walking near their Dublin home.

They were struck by a trailer water tank which broke away from a lorry.

Sir Harold and Lady Constance had just returned to Dublin after a three-week stay in Paris. - France-Press.

Soldier Wounded

Nicosia, Sept. 9. A British soldier was wounded today when a time-bomb exploded near a civilian bus six miles southwest of Limassol.

The time-bomb was hidden in the sand. Many British servicemen were on the beach at the time.

British troops in Larnaca found a second, but unexploded time-bomb in a ditch today. - France-Press.

Easy For Smugglers

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 9. The Customs Department here today said that revenue totaling about \$100,000 was being lost by smuggling each month from the free port of Penang to the mainland of Malaya. - Reuters.

Conspiracy Trial Proceedings WHITEFIELD DENIES HE KNEW KEAY WOULD GET \$25,000

John Patterson Whitefield, Superintendent of Lights, Marine Department, denied emphatically at his trial before District Judge Charles this morning that he knew when \$25,000 was paid to William Murray Keay, Superintendent of Mines, that it was going to Keay himself for his own use.

Whitefield declared that there was never any suggestion that the money should go to Keay. There never was any thought that it was going to Keay.

Whitefield, who is the third accused, in a conspiracy trial involving also two Company Directors and Keay, was being cross-examined by Crown Counsel Mr D. N.E. Rea.

The accused are William Allen Hogarth 52, chartered accountant of 551, The Peak; Henry Charles Patterson, 45, Company Director of 10 John Patten's Road, Whitefield, 54, Superintendent of Lighthouses, Marine Department, of Albany Flat; and William Murray Keay, 54, Superintendent of Mines, of 7 Kimberley Street, second floor. They are on nominal bail of \$300 each.

Hogarth, Patterson and Whitefield are represented by Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr J. C. Stewart of Stewart and Company.

Mr Victor Gittins, instructed by Mr H. Cairne, is appearing for Keay, and Mr J. H. Stoker and Master, is appearing for the Crown.

The Crown is represented by Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Acting Solicitor-General, and Mr D. N.E. Rea, Crown Counsel, assisted by Mr T. Kavanagh, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Anti-Corruption).

Continuing his cross-examination from Friday, Crown Counsel asked Whitefield, referring to Hogarth's evidence, whether it was at a meeting of April 23 that Hogarth made the suggestion of laying a bid 15,000 shares.

Whitefield replied that he thought so.

Whitefield said he did not remember the question of commission for brokerage being brought up at that meeting.

"Oppositionist"

Crown Counsel said that Hogarth in his evidence went on to say, with regard to the question of brokerage commission, that that led to a bitter conflict. Mr Rea suggested that Whitefield "was sort of leading oppositionist" at this meeting.

Whitefield said he was, but it was at the meeting of May 1. Mr Rea did not recollect the commission question being discussed at the meeting of April 23. It might have been, but he did not recollect.

Mr Rea recalled Whitefield's evidence in chief in which Whitefield stated that at a meeting in the Sports Club on May 16, the question as to the identity of the Chinese who had the rights over the buffer strip came up and that no one seemed to know who he was. It was then decided as a matter of curiosity to send for Keay.

Mr Rea asked Whitefield whether when the question came up they all were naturally curious to know more about the Chinese.

Whitefield replied in the affirmative. He added that when that point was raised, and as no one seemed to know who he was, some one said, "Let's send for Keay and ask him." He could not remember who said that; it was either Patterson or himself.

Whitefield agreed that the reason was that money was to be paid to this Chinese, and they all wanted to know more about him and what sort of a person they were paying.

No Necessity

Asked why it was that they left the matter until May 16 before they made any inquiry about the Chinese, Whitefield said that actually Mr Armstrong was dealing with the affairs of the Syndicate. There was no necessity, for instance, for him to be becoming curious. Mr Armstrong was dealing with the affairs and it he had wanted to know the name of this man it was up to him, Whitefield added.

Mr Rea said he was not now concerned with Mr Armstrong. "I am asking you, why was it not until May that you wanted to become curious about the man?"

Whitefield said he was not really interested in the name of the Chinese. He was only interested in the Chinese who was to receive payment for the buffer strip.

Mr Rea: If you were not curious before that about his name, were you not before curious as to the nature of his rights?

Whitefield: The question of rights was entirely a matter for our legal advisers.

But you first discussed this long before your legal advisers came into the picture. I disagree. It was mentioned at the meeting, it was not discussed at length, and I have no jurisdiction over settlement. I was only a member of the Syndicate. I had no jurisdiction in an official capacity.

You had accepted in your own mind that payment must be made before Mr Armstrong came on to the scene. Yes, it was accepted more or less.

Whitefield: I am asking you, not "it was accepted," but about your reaction. My opinion was that this \$25,000 (Continued on back page, Col. 1)

Parson Spends Vacation Working In A Factory

London, Sept. 9. The Rev. Simon Phipps, a close friend and escort of Princess Margaret, is working at Baginton, Coventry, as a factory hand, the Sunday Dispatch reported today.

The newspaper said that Mr Phipps, a tall, handsome former major and now Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, is famous because a secret he has kept for a month has leaked out.

According to the newspaper, neither father nor the college knew about his decision to sample factory work during his holiday.

NO ONE KNEW

The Sunday Dispatch adds: "His friends on the benches did not know his identity. His friends in the church did not know where he was spending the summer vacation."

"Mr Phipps, who won the military cross during the war, is living with a family in Coventry and, every working day catches a bus to the factory."

"Each evening he has caught the bus home again and, with his working clothes hung up ready for the next day, has sat around the fire watching television."

"Last night, furious because his secret was out, he dined with friends. Tomorrow he will have to face the good natured banter of his workmates."

Mr Phipps, a bachelor in his middle thirties, has partnered Princess Margaret at hunt balls and escorted her to the theatre.

SONG WRITER

He is well known as a song writer and last year escorted the Princess to a London revue for which he had written the lyrics.

His latest song, called "Original Sin" and its first public performance at the Edinburgh Festival last week when it was sung by university singers.

His father, Captain William Phipps, a gentleman usher to the Queen, said last night he had "no idea where my son was or what he was doing during his vacation."

Mr W. S. D. Lockwood, manager of the factory where Mr Phipps is working, was reported today as saying: "He is treated just the same as any other worker in the factory."

Troopship Leaves

Southampton, Sept. 9. The British troopship Empire Kent left Southampton today for the Mediterranean.

The ship, 9,523 tons, carried a large number of artillerymen, engineers and transport units. - France-Press.

ARE TABLOID EGGS THE RESULT?

Tokyo, Sept. 9. A Japanese housewife in Tokyo has two hens, which eat newspapers every day.

Last summer, the hens sampled some newspapers lying about the house. Since then a sheet of newspaper torn into small bits and mixed with dry tea leaves has been added to the normal diet of rice bran and chopped vegetables. The hens were reported to prefer Japan's most respectable daily, but an English language daily was also "gobbled down with relish," according to the housewife. - Reuters.

FIAT 600 with FULL WIDTH WINDING WINDOWS

ON SHOW AT Regent Motors 18 King's Road Tel: 01-424 16 10/1081

NEW YORK GREAT WORLD

Causeway Bay, Tel. 78721, 78155 Kowloon, Tel. 53500

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M.

SEE'S AN EYE-OPENER! growup and glorious... as fresh as young love itself!

GLORY
MARGARET O'BRIEN
WALTER BRENNAN CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
JOHN LUTHER JOHN FLETCHER LISA BATES
SUPERSCOPE

NEXT CHANGE

SEVEN ANGRY MEN

KING'S PRINCESS

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 P.M.

THE SCARLET HOUR

JODY LAWRENCE NAT KING COLE
MICHAEL CURTIZ
Next Change "SAILOR BEWARE"

CAPITOL RITZ

Owing to the length of the picture, please note:
3 SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 6.30 & 9.15 P.M. AT 2.30, 6.45 & 9.30 P.M.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS

GARY COOPER INGRID BERGMAN
SAM WOOD
NEXT CHANGE
"SEVEN DARLING DAUGHTERS" Charlie Chaplin
In Ferramicolor "MODERN TIMES"

ORIENTAL Majestic

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A Picture with Plenty of Action and Gun Shooting!

SAVAGE!

HAYDEN DE CARLO
ZUCKER SCOTT
SHOTGUN
TO-MORROW "NIGHT PEOPLE" In CinemaScope

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

JOHN WAYNE

THE SEARCHERS
DIRECTED BY JOHN FORD
VISTAVISION-TECHNICOLOR

Egyptian Envoy Delivers Note In London



The Egyptian Ambassador in London, Mr. Samy About, drives from the Savoy Hotel after delivering a note from President Nasser to the Australian Premier, Mr. R. G. Menzies, accepting his invitation to meet the five-nation committee on the Suez.—Reuterphoto.

CHINA SUPPORT FOR CYPRIOTS

Peking, Sept. 9. China unconditionally supports the struggle of the people of Cyprus for their independence and their right to self-determination, Premier Chou En-lai told a visiting Greek parliamentary and cultural delegation here today.

The Chinese Premier spent three hours reviewing the principal aspects of the Cyprus situation. He laid stress on the similarity of the situation in China and Greece.

Our two countries have suffered from colonialism, the Chinese Premier declared, comparing the Cyprus problem for Greece with the Formosa problem for China.

The Premier added that the view of the Chinese Government is that it is necessary for them to sympathize closely the efforts of the Chinese, Greek and Egyptian peoples.

Chou continued: "The three great civilisations in history are today attacked by one nation, whose only merit is their industrial potential."

The Chinese Premier congratulated the Greek people for siding with Egypt in the Arab

CUT IN US FORCES

Mike Mansfield Wants To Know

Washington, Sept. 9. Sen. Mike Mansfield disclosed today that he has asked Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson for "a statement" on reported plans to cut the armed forces by 800,000 men.

In a letter to Wilson, Mansfield asked whether there is any "possibility" that the so-called "Madford plan" for a military manpower reduction might be put into effect. He said any such cut would endanger America's ability to keep its world wide commitments.

When reports of the 800,000-man reduction first cropped up in mid-summer, Wilson said the future size of the armed services had not been decided. He said it was still being studied by military leaders and that a final decision would not be made until late summer or autumn.

Mixture Of Fact

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and reported sponsor of the cut, said the report was "a mixture of fact and pure speculation."

Radford also said: "It is possible that manpower requirements for the future security of the United States can ultimately be lower because of the introduction of new weapons."

The Armed Services now have about 2,800,000 men. The Army has 1,020,000, the Navy 970,000,

SUEZ DEPENDS ON MEN

DECISIVE POLITICAL WEAPON

Washington, Sept. 9. A top American scientist and member of the Atomic Energy Commission tonight forecast that global weather control could become a decisive political weapon.

The expert, Dr. John von Neumann, said once such controls were developed (probably within a few decades) "they will be exploited."

Use of weather-harnessing procedures in one region might critically affect another," he declared.

MERGE AFFAIRS

Dr. von Neumann said the development he visualised would merge each nation's affairs with those of every other, more thoroughly than the threat of nuclear or any other war may already have done.

"The most hopeful answer is that the human species has been subjected to similar tests before and seems to have a congenital ability to come through after varying amounts of trouble," he added.—Reuter.

Review Of Japanese Constitution

Tokyo, Sept. 9. The Japanese Constitution Research Council which was set up by the ruling conservative government earlier this year to study and make suggested amendments to Japan's post-war constitution, today announced that it is planning to send survey teams to North America, West and East Europe and South East Asia during the coming fiscal year.

The announcement said each survey team will make a 70-day tour and will study monarchy, administrative, defence, parliamentary, supreme court and family systems in various countries.

The Council for constitutional revision will also be studied, the announcement said. Selection of the research teams is expected to begin in October.—Reuter.

Teleprinter Converted

Seoul, Sept. 9. South Korean signal engineers have successfully converted the United States Army teleprinter system so that it can be used for sending South Korean language messages.

A Ministry of Defence announcement today said the conversion was made possible by replacing the English types and keyboards of a United States teleprinter with the 26 letter Korean alphabet.

The Ministry of Defence said that experimental transmissions have been made with success. The announcement said all teleprinter systems of South Korean military units will be gradually converted to fit transmission of Korean language messages.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT FLOUTED MANDATE

Kuala Lumpur, Sept. 9. The Executive Council of the Malayan Indian Congress tonight unanimously passed a vote of no confidence in the MIC President, Mr. V. T. Sambanthan. Mr. Sambanthan is Minister for Labour in Malaysia's "Triple Alliance" Government.

Tonight's resolution accused Mr. Sambanthan of "flouting the mandate given him by MIC members."—Reuter.

Pilots Working Under Great Strain

The future of the Suez Canal could well depend on the men who take the ships through the waterway. In the following dispatch, a veteran of 12 years on the waterway, just returned to Britain from medical treatment, tells of the danger and drudgery of sending ships through the Suez.

By CAPT. ALEXANDER DUNCAN

London, Sept. 9.

One by one, the men who now pilot ships through the Suez Canal will be unable to carry on.

The essential thing is that the pilots cannot rest much longer at this pace. A tremendous excess of work is going on, all in all between 15 and 18 hours of duty each for day convoys southbound from Port Said.

The summer temperature is about 100 degrees. The pilot is called at 8.30 a.m., finishes and is back home about midnight. Next morning, same thing. Where's the relaxation?

In the old days, the average for a pilot was 15 ships a month in summer. We are now doing 27.

Physical and mental morale is becoming very low. The pilots whose leave is due to them are not getting it. It is refused.

Families Away

We don't cause work because we'll be liable to imprisonment. It must also be considered that the wives and children are away. You can appreciate that there's no home life—just work, sleep, work, sleep—and not much sleep.

We are all professional men. We are more than willing to do our job in the normal manner—without fear of court martial, reprimands, imprisonment.

New pilots—about 50 when I left, the majority brought in from the Egyptian Navy—have little or no experience of large seagoing vessels.

They will need a longer training than the present pilots who have had at least 15 years of sea service behind them. We had two years of training.

What's going to happen if the pilots there now were, through health reasons or any other, obliged to stop work?

I know myself that they cannot carry on much longer at this rate. Traffic will be almost paralysed. Already with a full staff working at top pressure to the best of its ability, there are ships being left over without pilots at both ends of the Canal.

Doing Best

If a real international authority takes over the Canal—with full responsibility for the pilots' safety and rights—I will go back.

Up to the present time the pilots have been trying their best to keep the ships moving—working under the advice and direction of their home governments and the old company.

But the limit of endurance is being reached. Going south from Port Said by day, it's 12 hours aboard ship, and every minute under

WORLD RECORD FLIGHT

Prague, Sept. 9. A new world's long-distance flight record for 1,000 kilograms (2,200 lbs.) aircraft was set up today by the Czech pilot Frantisek Novak in a non-stop flight of 4,400 kilometres. Novak, who left Brno (Moravia) at 11.50 a.m., yesterday in a Sokol type aircraft with a 105 HP Walter Minor engine, touched down at 10.30 A.M. tonight near Kalamoi in eastern Kazakhstan (Soviet Union).

The previous record belonged to American pilot Max Conrad with a non-stop flight of 3,082 kilometres.

Novak set up another world record on August 6 in an aircraft of the same type in a 22-hour non-stop closed circuit flight.—France-Press.

BUILD-UP IN CYPRUS

Famagusta, Sept. 9. A French Army source in Nicosia said tonight it was expected to complete the French military build-up in Cyprus by September 15.

The last troops of the contingent to be based in Cyprus are due by September 12, and final supplies three days later.

Another cargo ship, the Aquitaine, is due in Famagusta tomorrow with military supplies while the Ouradour is expected on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Venice Refuses To Award Film Prize

Venice, Sept. 9. The jury of the 17th Venice international film festival, in a surprise move today decided not to award a prize this year for the best film shown at the festival.

The jury hesitated until the last moment between the Japanese film "Hiruma No Tategoto" (The Burmese Harp) and the Spanish film "Cadenayor" (Mala Street).

The jury finally decided that the festival's new policy of selecting a reduced number of films in order to raise its standards, only a film of outstanding quality could be awarded the first prize of the "Gold Lion."

The decision surprised observers, who recalled that up to now, the juries of both Cannes and Venice film festivals had complained that they had too few prizes to award. Although the number of prizes was sharply reduced at this year's Venice festival, it still seems to have been too high for the jury.

It was also disclosed that Volpi cups for the best performance had been awarded unanimously to Mary Schell and Bourvil.—France-Press.

HOOVER : LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL. 72371 KOWLOON TEL. 60148, 60248

TO-DAY

2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.

THEY TAMED A TROPIC WILDERNESS!

GREGORY PECK JANE WYMAN

THE YEARLING
TECHNICOLOR

NEXT CHANGE

HALF-CASTE BEAUTY AND HER 3 LOVES!

BHOWANI JUNCTION

AVA GARDNER STEWART GRANGER BILL TRAVERS

ROXY & BROADWAY

Showing To-day • Please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

TO-DAY

THE SIXTH OF JUNE
CINEMASCOPE

Complimentary Tickets Are Not Valid for this Picture.

POP

THE GARDEN KEEPS POP OUT OF MISCHIEF

THAT'S MORE THAN COULD BE PAID FOR ADAM!

Eve Hoe!

PRECIOUS DROPS FOR PRECIOUS MOMENTS. CHERRY HEERING

West Has Greater Air Superiority

Arlene Dahl
In London



DONALD QUARLES

BUT AMERICA IS AFRAID OF RED BUILD-UP

Agonising Reappraisal Of China

The United States Air Force Secretary, Donald A. Quarles, said today there is "no question" but that non-Communist nations as a whole have greater air superiority than the Communist bloc.

Mr. Quarles, who is visiting London, said that the United States Air Force is "in a position of air superiority" over the Communist bloc. He said that the United States Air Force is "in a position of air superiority" over the Communist bloc.

Washington, Sept. 9. Air Force Secretary Donald A. Quarles said today there is "no question" but that non-Communist nations as a whole have greater air superiority than the Communist bloc.

A-Test Range Precautions Adequate

Canberra, Sept. 9. The scientists and servicemen at the British atomic weapons tests, planned for this week, will be "just as well protected from the danger of radioactivity as people living hundreds of miles from the scene," the Australian Safety Committee stated today.

The test, whose timing depends on the weather, will be held at the Maralinga test site in South Australia.

Outreach, the precautions at Maralinga, the committee said, are "adequate" for the tests.

While the Soviet A-bomb test, scheduled for this week, will be held at the Semipalatinsk test site in the U.S.S.R., the committee said, it is "not possible to say whether the precautions at Semipalatinsk are adequate or not."

Not explored. The committee said that the United States Air Force is "in a position of air superiority" over the Communist bloc.

A challenge. Quarles agreed that the United States Air Force is "in a position of air superiority" over the Communist bloc.

A British Crossword Puzzle. The committee said that the United States Air Force is "in a position of air superiority" over the Communist bloc.

ACROSS. 1 Sweetened (5). 2 Soothed (6). 3 Tended (6). 4 Mohammedan world (5). 5 Charge with gas (6). 6 Repentance (7). 7 Spokes (4). 8 Alarm (7). 9 Judge (7). 10 Oppose (4). 11 Pruning (7). 12 Employment (6). 13 Ge. up (5). 14 Vehement speech (6). 15 Fictitious (6). 16 Necessities (5).

DOWN. 1 Of less importance (5). 2 Seimings (5). 3 Plain (5). 4 Melody (4). 5 Interact with (6). 6 Death (6). 7 Fruit course (7). 8 Looked fixedly (6). 9 Withdraw (7). 10 Nebulous (4). 11 Supposes (6). 12 Scheme (4). 13 Miter (6). 14 Uncovering (6). 15 Feltless (6). 16 Foolish (5). 17 Summize (5). 18 Nigh (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD. Across: 3 Trentise, 8 Road, 9 Resigned, 11 Proposed, 13 Aird, 15 Corporal, 18 Tenanted, 20 Scum, 21 Liberate, 23 Imitates, 26 Lees, 27 Treasured, Down: 1 Crop, 2 Dado, 4 Ruess, 5 Avid, 6 Itiner, 7 Endowed, 9 Robust, 10 Sedan, 12 Robust, 14 Inert, 16 Itiner, 17 Lays, 19 Swift, 20 Exile, 21 Lays, 22 Bear, 23 Apex, 24 Elms.

SUBMARINE PROBES GRAVITY

New York, Sept. 9. Gravity observations made by scientists aboard the British submarine *Telemachus* will help determine more precisely the exact shape of the earth, Columbia University announced.

The University will post information obtained during a 5,000-mile cruise by the *Telemachus* with other gravity observations.

Britain lent the submarine to Australia for the cruise, which lasted from June 1 to August 1, 1956, in the Tonga-Kermadec trench, which lies between New Zealand and Tonga.

The French, about 1,200 nautical miles long, comprises one of the deepest ocean floors in the world. It has long been of interest to geologists and geophysicists as it is believed to be in tectonic stage in the development of a new mountain range.

Gravity readings were made by Mr. S. Gunnson, of the Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources, and Mr. H. Trapp, of New York's Lamont Geological Observatory. It was the first project of the kind in which scientists from the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom, with the help of British, took part, China Mail Special.



Arline Dahl—in England to make a film with Jack Hawkins—shown on arrival at London Airport.—Central Press Photo.

EXPERTS PROBE TRAFFIC SAFETY

London, Sept. 9. Police and road safety experts all over the world are now waging an unceasing campaign to save tens of thousands of lives now being lost every year on overcrowded roads.

Despite a wide variety of schemes to raise driving standards, to remove dangerous drivers from the roads, to make drivers and passengers more safety conscious, the loss of life continues unchecked.

In The Hague, a flag is lowered to half-mast every time a car accident kills more than 10 people. A sombre reminder that road travel is the most perilous form of travel today.

The following are reports from many of the world's leading experts on the efforts to keep death off the road.

★ PARIS: One citizen in every hundred dies in a car crash. Twenty are killed in the roads each week, 30 a day at the weekend. So heavy is the toll of the roads that government measures now under study envisage more examinations for new drivers, periodic check-ups for licence holders, and temporary construction of one-way streets to reduce the number of cars on the roads.

★ ROME: Italian traffic authorities say 1956 will be the biggest year in road deaths in the country's history. Car accidents are the steep rise in the number of vehicles in the country and the huge influx of tourists. There are no speed limits in Italy and no licence tests are required to drive the motor-cycle, motor-scooter, and "moped," which outnumber cars on the roads.

★ BONN: West Germany is an ideal for introducing a national speed limit. At 50 km per hour, big trucks are banned from the roads on Saturdays and Sundays, and every car must have two rear-view mirrors.

In July, the last month for which figures are available, 44 people were killed on the roads each day, about seven per cent more than in the same month last year.

★ BERLIN: A West Berlin police spokesman said the slight decrease in traffic accidents was due to regular police visits to schools, factories and work places teaching children and adults the principles of road safety.

Police checks have been intensified at danger spots but "enlightenment" of the people will remain the key point of our struggle against death on the road.

★ MELBOURNE: Australia's Road Safety Committee says that road accidents in the Commonwealth are mainly caused by incompetence. The remedy is to reduce "road illiteracy."

★ NEW YORK: An "emergency" safety campaign has been announced to save some of the 42,000 destined to die on the roads at the present accident rate before the end of 1956.—China Mail Special.

SAAR SETTLEMENT NOW POSSIBLE

By HAROLD KING

Paris, Sept. 9. French officials hope for progress in negotiations on the return of the Saar to Germany when M. Maurice Faure, French Deputy Foreign Minister, and Professor Walter Hallstein, West German Secretary of State, meet on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, in a speech at the National Assembly, said that the Saar will remain a part of France, but that it will be possible to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

The French Government has agreed to a plan for the Saar, which would allow it to remain a part of France, but to be able to return it to Germany in the future.

UNDIPLOMATIC DIPLOMAT

Karachi, Sept. 9. Mr. Farooq S. Jafry, Pakistan's Director of Information in the Middle East, has been recalled from his post following his recent comments on the Government's policy. Mr. Jafry had stated recently that Pakistan's policy was to "bring about the international control of the Suez Canal under duress."

The Pakistan Foreign Office has described his remarks as "unauthorised."

Integration Of Communist Pathet Lao

Saigon, Sept. 9. Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma predicted yesterday that integration of Communist Pathet Lao into the Royal Free Laos will be completed by year's end.

Talks between the two sides to reach a detailed agreement will start on September 15, and all details of the fighting and integration of Communist Pathet Lao into the Royal Government will be completed by the end of September and operating by year's end, Phouma told a press conference.

The Laotian Premier is on his way to France for talks with the French Government. He made a 24-hour stop here as official guest of South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The near-rebellion of the Pathet Lao Communist Party has for years been the main source of anxiety for the Laotian Government.

A RALLY. But Phouma's recent trips to China and to North Vietnam, as well as his policy of neutrality, marked the start of Pathet Lao's rally to the Government.

Evoking his country's policy Phouma said Cambodia's neutrality "can be compared to Switzerland, if you like."

"We are neutral between two military powers but not neutral between two ideologies," Phouma explained.

The Laotian Premier added that Laos will remain a member of the French Union by treaty and that he had discussed with Diem normalising diplomatic and commercial relations with South Vietnam.—United Press.

Communists Losing In Japan

Paris, Sept. 9. The Vatican radio, in a broadcast commentary entitled "Two minorities at odds in Japan," said today that communism appeared to be losing ground among Japanese students.

Contrasting the part played by the Communists and the Catholic minorities in Japan, the commentator stressed that the two groups were in radical opposition to one another.

However, despite their rivalry, the Japanese Communists exercise a considerable amount of political influence, especially at the moment, the commentator added.

If the Catholics had little success in the elections, it is because they did not wish to appear as a political party, though they nevertheless carried on an intense cultural and social activity which had its influence throughout the country, he added.

AMONG STUDENTS. The Vatican radio said that communism was losing some of its influence among students in Japan.

Red Marshal At Abbey



Chief Marshal of Aviation P. F. Zhigarev, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Forces, is welcomed by Archbishop A. Fox as he arrives at Westminster Abbey at the head of his party on a visit to Britain. The Soviet air delegation, visiting Britain at the invitation of the Air Council, saw the Barnborough Air show and firing display.—Reuters photo.

Landlord-Tenant. The whole essence of what we have put forward is to use a homely illustration—that Egypt's position as the landlord of the Canal being completely accepted, she should proceed by international agreement to install a tenant to constitute that the future of the Canal would be satisfactory both to its owners and to those many nations who use it.

After the Committee left, Colonel Nasser conferred with the Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, and Wing-Commander Ali Sabry, his political adviser. Mr. Fawzi left after 45 minutes and Colonel Nasser and Wing-Commander Sabry kept on talking.

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Olof Uggla, told a United Press staff correspondent "Nasser received us with perfect hospitality, and frankly and I very much regret we have not succeeded in arriving at a positive result on the basis of our discussions."

"Our discussions had a frank and friendly character, and we appreciated the facilities which were extended to us," United Press.

James Cooper's American Newspots

SATCHMO MAY TOUR RUSSIA

LOUIS "Satchmo" Armstrong, the trumpeter, says he may be allowed to tour Russia with his band. His authority: the Soviet's cultural attaché in Washington.

Said "Satchmo": "It's in the bag. We'll play in as many towns as they'll let us. A gang of Russians came to hear us in Berlin last year, and we're looking forward to meeting these cats again."

COLOSSAL, unforgettable, magnificent—say the critics of the Broadway world premiere of the 3½-hour film "War and Peace."

Praise is also lavished on Audrey Hepburn. And director King Vidor thinks he has turned out something to rank with that all-time success "Gone with the Wind."

THE army retreated from the challenge of hubby Sergeant James Love to court martial him for failing to trim his wadeline. He said he had been told that all charges were being dropped.

"But," said the 15-stone lover of good food, "it makes no difference. I am resigning to join the air force."

AMERICAN strip-tease in Lill St. Cyr stood screaming, drenched with chicken soup, as two men battled in a Las Vegas casino grillroom.

The battlers, her husband, 33-year-old actor Ted Jordan, and a handsome Sen African, wed by Derek Goodman. The cause of the battle: a remark made by 37-year-old Mr. Jordan about Miss St. Cyr.

A NEW YORKER wanted to see "My Fair Lady," but refused to pay the \$100 demanded by Broadway ticket agent. He took a plane to Pittsburgh instead.

There he booked two places in a special Show Place service, which includes visits to "My Fair Lady" and three other hits, two nights in a Times Square hotel, lunch at a famed theatrical restaurant,

and a cocktail party graced by show people—all for \$88. TEACHERS are afraid of losing their jobs to TV. At a conference they passed a resolution saying: "We are unalterably opposed to mass education by TV as a substitute for professional classroom techniques."

PASSENGERS in New York's seaming-hot subways will just have to continue sweating out their journeys. Experimental air-conditioned coaches are a flop, admits traffic boss Charles Patterson.

CHARGES by a Congressman that the United States used a "hell ship" to return illegal immigrants to Mexico were vigorously denied by the Justice Department.

It said it could not reconcile his criticism with another Congressman's complaint that the two-day return trip was "a delightful Caribbean cruise."

NEW YORK'S first helicopter service for mail, cargo, and charter passengers opens on September 26. Regular passenger services start on November 1.

CONFESSION of a movie queen: "I am in films now only to make money. I'm not glamorous or sexy any more." That is what 26-year-old Silvana Mangano says. It is eight years since she won her international reputation as the "Bitter Blue" girl.

She leaves her glamour in the studio and is unrecognized as she goes about New York without make-up, her straight hair pulled into a bun, and wearing low-heeled shoes.

"This is the way I really am," she says. "No one knows me because the only pictures people have seen of me were sexy."

NEW DEAL for people in retirement offered by the Del Mar Estate, near San Diego, California, gives them full board and lodging, maid service, medical care, a heated swimming pool, TV, and a games room for a monthly sum of \$300 multiplied by their life expectancy.

And if they live longer than expected everything is "on the house."

The Extraordinary Leading Lady who startled London



HELENE WEIGEL STRIDING INTO LONDON THE YEAR'S MOST EXTRAORDINARY LEADING LADY

Highly "cultural" people have been making news, both in London and Edinburgh. Here is a first report—written so that we can all understand what is happening.

HER NAME IS MOTHER COURAGE... INTRODUCED BY JOHN BARBER

AN astonishing actress hit London last week—huge-mouthed, cavern-throated Helene Weigel from Germany.

She arrived at the Palace Theatre with an equally astonishing play, "Mother Courage," written by her husband Bertolt Brecht.

It is a long (3½-hour) and dreadful account of how war looks through German eyes: as bleak and as bitter as her worst enemies could wish.

The heroine is a woman who pushes a filthy cart through half Europe during the seventeenth century wars. Troops go to her for boots, guns, liquor—she trades in the lot.

The old hag loves war because it profits her. She lives off it like a hyena. She curses whenever peace breaks out.

Well, war costs her the lives of two sons and a daughter. And still she carries on. The moral: nothing good can come out of evil—except for the Top Brass.

THE EXILE

WHO is this extraordinary Helene Weigel? You could call her Mother Courage too. She is 56, a Viennese.

She was an actress in Germany until the Nazis came. Fleeing them, she brought up her children in exile. She went to

Sweden, Finland, Russia, America. She lived in Hollywood—and made costumes for Charles Laughton.

She started a new life in Berlin in 1948, helping her husband build up a startling new kind of acting company. She named it the Berliner Ensemble. It became famous. So did he—Bertolt Brecht, author of 40 plays (most famous: "The Threepenny Opera.") So did she—his star.

Then Brecht died, a few weeks ago. And still his wife set out for London. In deep mourning, but in full charge.

THE V-EFFEKT

BRECHT'S great idea? He called it the V-Effekt—the "distancing effect." In the theatre he wants the audience to keep their distance. He never wants them to be emotionally moved.

He said: "I do not want a play to be a bath of sentiment. I do not want them to cry, and then shrug and say: 'It was only a play.'"

He wanted audiences to stay cool and critical. He said: "I want them to understand what is wrong and how to put it right."

So he uses a curtain which comes only half-way from floor to ceiling; he does not want to cut you off from the actors even in between scenes.

But Brecht's V-Effekt theory had no victory with me. Again and again I was emotionally moved. Especially when Mother Courage sees her son is dead.

She has to hide her grief. She grins. It is a hideous, forced baring of the teeth. She sits, and then her head falls back and her mouth cracks open in a piercing wail. But a silent wail. It makes no sound. It pierced the sound barrier and went right to my heart.

CHINA MAIL EXCLUSIVE—RUSSELL SPURR'S SINKIANG REPORT

Urumchi—Hangover Of International Intrigue

URUMCHI has the air of a gold rush town—where there's some doubt about the strike. It will come, sure enough, as soon as the railway has crept across the deserts from Northwest China. But that won't be until the beginning of 1958. Until then, there's nothing to be done but plan and prepare, and take the first tentative steps towards reconstruction and Socialism.

Some of the more necessary steps have already been taken. Hospitals and schools have been expanded, training colleges founded, and a few new factories erected. A 1,224-loom textile mill has been carried in pieces by army trucks all the way from East China. A new truck repair works has been set up as the nucleus of a future manufactory. The wretchedly weak municipal power plant has been replaced. Buses have been introduced and routes established with other towns in Sinkiang.

Much to do

BUT so much remains to be done. The few flimsy new buildings, the mile or so of paved roads, the co-operatives and street lighting do not disguise the fact that Urumchi is still a frontier town. A huddle of indifferent one-story shops and houses in an encroaching waste of desert and sand-dune hills.

The atmosphere isn't even Chinese. The sturdy, moustachioed tribesmen striding in jackboots down the muddy streets are more akin to Hollywood. It only needs a saloon and a couple of bowlegged cowpunchers to complete the

illusion of the American Wild West.

Even the influence of Russia has gone; the few Soviet experts live unobtrusively in the vulgar new government hostel. What-ever designs the Soviet Unions may have had on Sinkiang have long been pigeonholed.

Embarrassment creeps into any conversation when the "pro-Russian period" is mentioned. I brought it up with stout, hearty Mayor Abdul Sayed, the 33-year-old boss of the municipality. He's a typical Communist nominee for this vital post. An ex-schoolteacher, like so many of his fellow revolutionaries, gnawed for opposition to the Kuomintang, he escaped after a year to join the rebellion that had broken out in the three northern districts of Sinkiang.

Reign of terror

MAYOR Sayed was glad to reel off the statistics in his shabby office. He talked endlessly of "Then" and "Now." Everyone does in China—eager to impress visitors with the improvement of conditions since the revolution. Invariably they are right—years of war and civil conflict brought the nation's life to a fearful level. But not all the suffering was the fault of the Kuomintang.

Chang Kai-shek could scarcely be blamed for conditions in Sinkiang. He had scarcely ever held sway there since his advent to power. Government passed early into the hands of an ambitious garrison commander, Hsien Shih-tai, who joined a separatist revolt in 1929 and seized power four years later. His slogans were a first "progressive" and openly professed friendship for the Soviet Union. He almost handed the whole province over to the Russians before World War II. For a time it became sealed off to everyone but selected Soviet citizens.

The Communist story is that Hsien Shih-tai then became reactionary. He was impressed perhaps by Soviet defeats at Hitler's hands. In 1942 he launched a reign of terror. Mao Tse-tung's younger brother, sent to establish contact with the Yenan headquarters of the Chinese Communist movement, was brutally murdered. Revolt broke out in 1944 among the tribesmen in the north. It was strongly Communist supported. By the time the Communists were ready to march in five years later, the warlord's rule was over. He fled to Formosa and died there. The commander of the KMT forces surrendered his 60,000 troops peacefully to the Communists. Units of the People's Liberation Army entered Urumchi on Sept. 27, 1949.

The Mayor was more reticent about Russia's role in Sinkiang before World War II. He denied there had ever been any Soviet intentions to annex the territory. But when I reminded him that Outer Mongolia was no longer part of China he replied: "That is a matter of national policy."

Lifting the lid

PERHAPS it's this old hangover from international intrigue that gives Urumchi a faintly futuristic air. For years it has been closed to foreigners. Even now there is more supervision of movement and photographs. It controls surprisingly with the wide new freedoms offered visiting journalists in the rest of New China.

The outburst of revolutionary reconstruction, or at least its first successes, may have persuaded the authorities to lift the lid. The groundwork for later development is certainly impressive to see. Urumchi used to be called the "Three Cities" because adjacent Chinese, Manchu and tribal sections were each spiced with their own

mud wall. Demolition squads have now destroyed the walls as part of a plan for redesigning the city.

The design is to bring the diverse races of this melting pot region together. The Chinese Communist Party has made large promises of equality and encouragement to the various racial minorities. In Sinkiang it is trying hard to live up to them. The tribesmen, who had no say in the city government before 1949, now fill just under half the seats on the Municipal Committee. The rest are filled by Chinese. Special educational facilities have been offered to stamp out the 80 per cent illiteracy. Every effort is made to coax members of the minorities into industrial employment.

Cost of living

LIMITED reconstruction has already expanded Urumchi's industrial proletariat from 477 in 1949 to well over 20,000. The city population has shot up from 80,000 to 220,000. Sixty per cent are immigrant Chinese, with many more expected once the railway makes large-scale development practical.

The worry now is the cost of living. It's almost double the levels of Eastern China. Wages are higher, but not high enough. The new wage reform, recently granted by the government, allows Sinkiang workers a 20 per cent increase compared with an average of 14 per cent in the eastern provinces. Vegetables, fruit and many consumer goods are particularly dear, simply because the city is nowhere near self-supporting. There are few peasants around the poorly irrigated suburbs. Light industries are not plentiful or productive enough to supply urban demand.

The first tentative steps have been taken towards Socialism in agriculture and commerce. Thirty-two different trading in-

cluding mechanics, blacksmiths, leather and pottery workers, have formed co-operatives. Some 1,800 private shops have agreed to come under joint State management. The peasants, who form 4 per cent of the city population, have been organised into five co-operatives. Their production has been stepped up (it's claimed) by 32 per cent. Success is attributed not only to the new working conditions, but also to extra fertilisers and improved implements.

Mayor Sayed summed up: "We are still a poor and backward city. We have hardly begun the work of reconstruction. But all of us believe Urumchi has a glorious future." (COPYRIGHT)

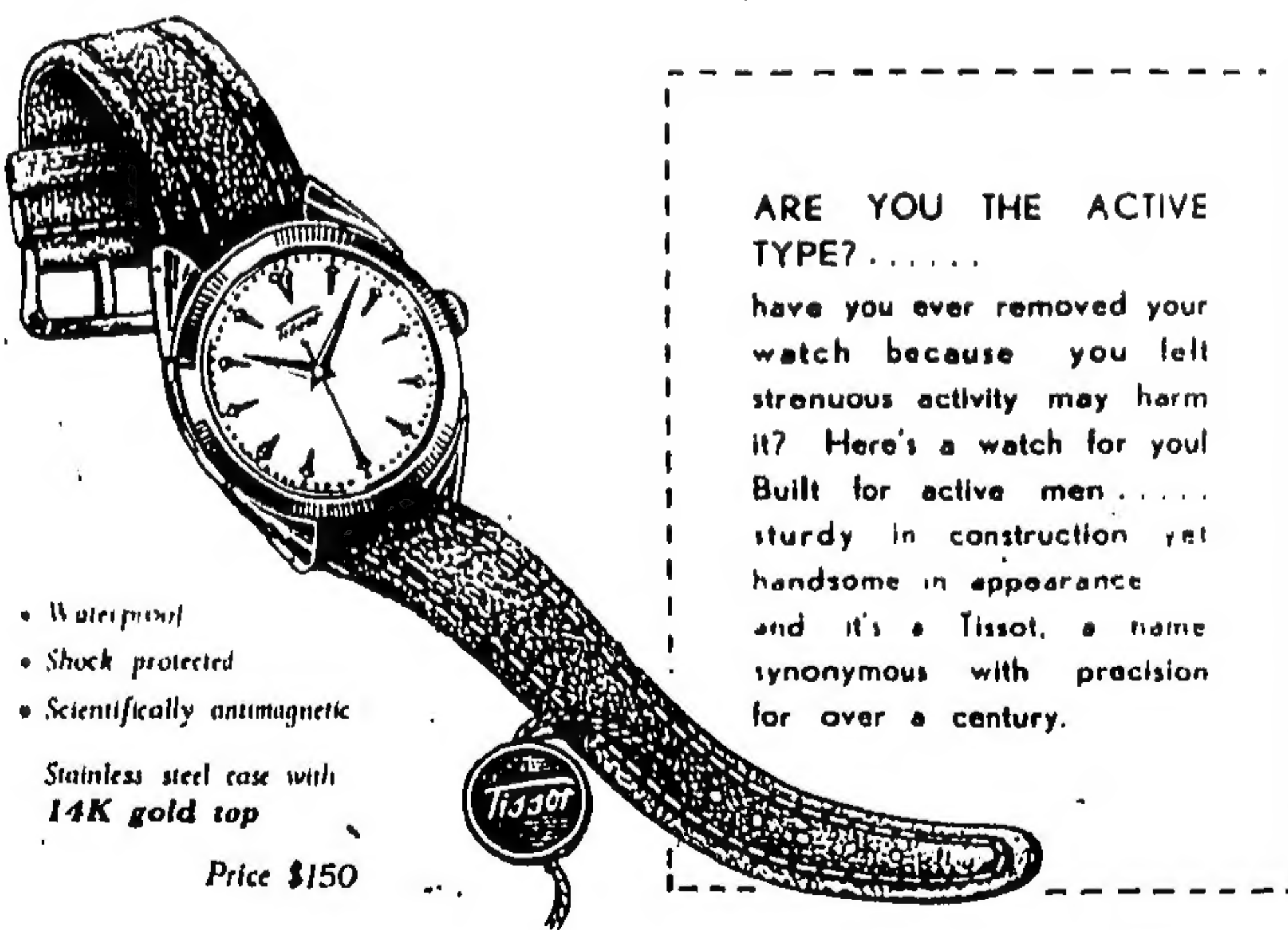
Tomorrow: The Master Plan For Sinkiang

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Well, well, so now we can all afford to reserve our strength for those few well-chosen words from Mr. Dulles."

Quality need not be expensive



Société Suisse Pour l'Industrie Horlogère S.A. Geneva, Switzerland.

Sole Agents: OMTIS LTD.

OMEGA * Tissot

310 Gloucester Building

CHINA
MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOONS)
Price, 20 cents per copy,
Saturdays 30 cents,
Subscription: \$6.00 per month
Postage: China and Macao \$2.00
per month, U.K. British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.
News contributions, always welcome,
should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2611 (3 lines).
HONGKONG OFFICE:
Halliday Road,
Telephone: 64143.

**Classified
Advertisements**
20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$2.00 PER DAY
10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.
ALTERATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED KNOWN

HOME & OFFICE STATIONERY
Address and note books, Christmas
books, check books, Very wide range
is available at South China
Morning Post, Limited, Hong Kong
and Salisbury Road, Kowloon. Trade
enquiries invited.

STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE Col-
lectors' packs of assorted stamps
from 20 cents per packet upwards.
Also, a new series, South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hong Kong and Salisbury
Road, Kowloon.

STAMP ALBUMS Collectors'
Buddies' range. New album now
available. \$1 from South China
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street
and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE

Peter Man Foo T has been
appointed Chinese Manager of
the Hong Kong Branch of
this Company with effect
from 7th September, 1956.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"HONG NATH"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Richardson &
Douglas at Hull's Wharf from 10 a.m.
on September 11, 1956, and consignees
are requested to have their repre-
sentatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents
Hong Kong, September 10, 1956.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
Space for commercial
advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.

Special Announcements
and Classified Advertisements
as usual.

Oriente Commercial

Importers, Exporters and
General Merchants
22/23, Avenida Almeida Ribeiro,
MACAU
Telephone: 2487.

Authorized Distributors of—
South China Morning Post
South China Sunday Post-Herald
China Mail

While in Macau, stay at the
POUSADA INN,
Praia Grande,
Cable: Pousada.



SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

PRODUCER GAS FOR STATIC OR
MOTIVE POWERFuels From Industrial
And Farm Wastes

BRITISH technicians have just completed
a series of tests designed to improve
gas-producer plants for use in road
vehicles—particularly those powered by
compression ignition (diesel) engines.

As a result of the work, which
has largely been concentrated
on anthracite or coke as pro-
ducer fuels, it is hoped that
the greater use of industrial
wastes for the purpose may be
stimulated in some common-
wealth territories.

Areas most suited would be
those where waste material is
abundant and where industrial
development is restricted by
the problems and cost of trans-
porting fuels from the coast.

Many such areas have an
abundance of carbonaceous
material likely to be suitable
for power production in static
gas-producer plants or even for
transport purposes in dual fuel
engines.

These include low grade coals
and lignite, peat, wood saw-
dust, charcoal, bagasse (sugar
cane residue), coconut shells,
ground nut, rice and cotton
bolls.

CONFINED

During the tests, two vehicles
were converted to operate on
producer gas, a private car and
a five-ton truck, both with
spark ignition engines, and a
10-ton truck and a double
decker bus both with diesel
engines.

Among conclusions arrived at
following these tests were that
conversions to producer gas
buildings, so far as it is
practicable, be confined to com-
pression ignition engines, and
that, on the grounds of operational
efficiency, all conversions should be
employed on medium or long
haul, rather than short journey
delivery services.

It is hoped that manufac-
turers at home as well as
potential users abroad may
consider that a wider investi-
gation of this potentially useful

TEN MILES
OF TUBES
AN HOUR

A single machine
capable of cold drawing
more than 10 miles of light
alloy tubing an hour under
the complete control of
one man has been designed
and manufactured in
Birmingham and installed
in a non-ferrous metal
manufacturing company mill.

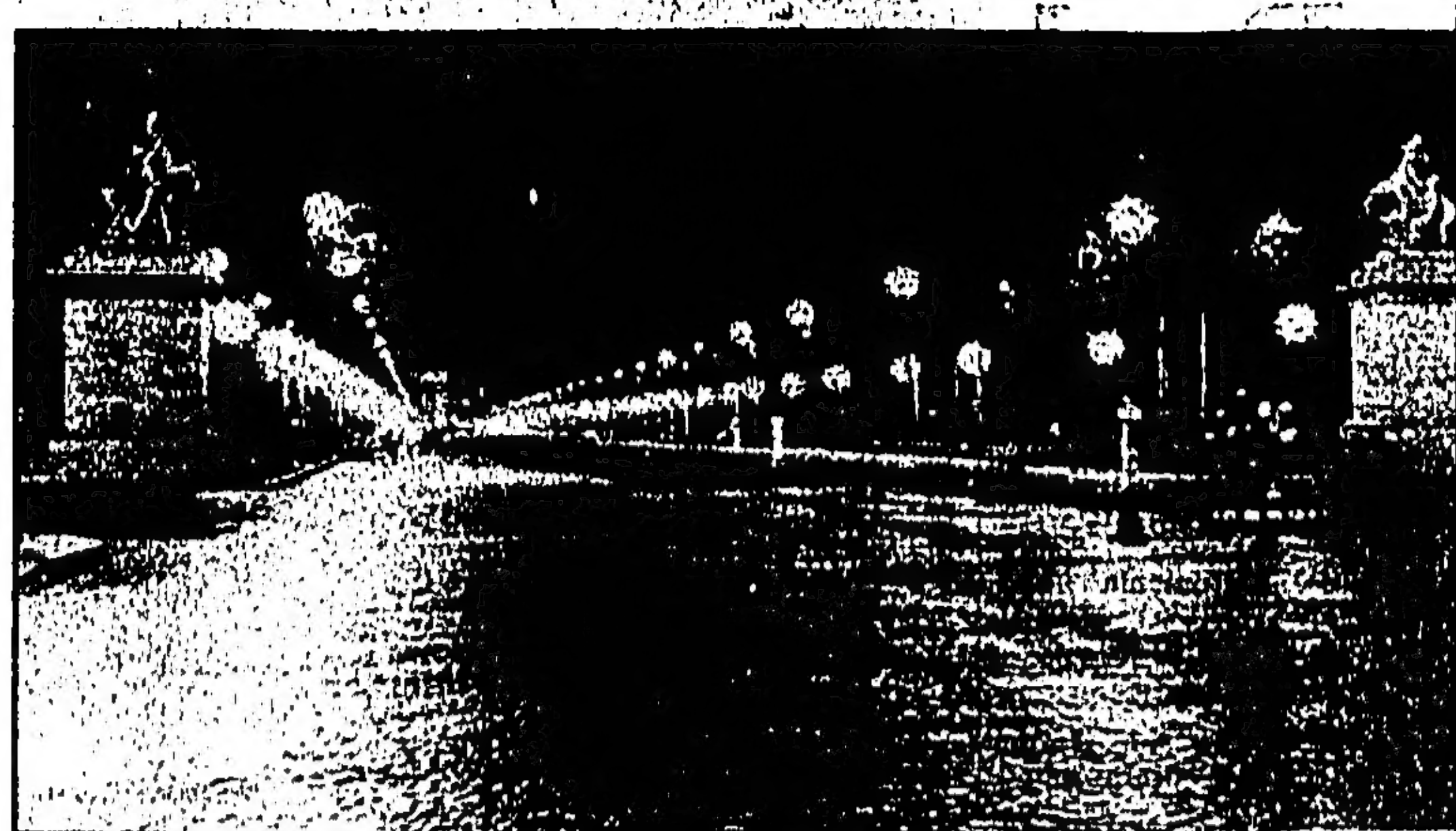
The machine, an automatic
triple drawbench more than 250
feet long, is believed to be the
only one of its kind in the
world. It has completed its
initial trials and is now in full
production.

Light alloy tubes can be pro-
duced three at a time at a
drawing speed of 450 feet a
minute. When being used for
triple drawing, the maximum
tube diameter is two inches
but three-inch diameter tubes
can be produced one at a time.
The maximum finished length
of the tubes is 125 feet.

The main drive is from a 500
hp motor at 600 to 1,200 rpm.

Three tubes are extracted
from the magazine holding the
tube stock and dropped into a
trough over the drawbench.
A ram pusher, the three tubes
over three 100-foot plug rods at
a speed of 250 feet a minute,
and a revolving cylinder carries
the plug rods and tubes into
position opposite the drawing
dies. The protruding edges of
the tubes are held firmly in
three pairs of grips on an ad-
vancing wagon and drawn
simultaneously through the dies.
Meanwhile, the 24-second
cycle of operation is being re-
peated—three more tubes are
pushed over another set of plug
rods, and as soon as drawing is
completed, the wagon returns to
grip the second batch of tubes.

The new drawbench, which
was designed and manufactured
by a Birmingham firm (1) in
close co-operation with the non-
ferrous metal company (2) has
been installed as part of the
overall expansion and moderni-
sation of the company's works.
Less than two years ago they
installed a 100-ton mechanical
drawbench—the most powerful
in the country—for the produc-
tion of 17 inch (43 cm.) dia-
meter light alloy tubes.
(1) Head Wrightson & Co.,
Ltd., Argyle Street, Birmingham.
(2) James Booth & Co., Ltd.,
75, New Street, Birmingham, 2.



The above photo is of the famous Paris boulevards, the Champs Elysees,
with its brand new night-time make-up. The lights have just been installed by
the Paris firm, Saulier Duval.

SPECIAL EXPORT FURNITURE

Furniture designed
especially for export has
recently been put into
production by a British
firm already manufac-
turing modern furniture
for the home market.

It is reported by the pressure
drop in the induction manifold
when the engine is running.
This pressure drop causes air to
flow through a water car-
burettor where it picks up a
fine spray of water. This
air-water mixture is turned
into an air-fuel mixture by
passing through the pre-heater
of the carburettor on its way to
the fire bed.

The resulting hot producer
gas mixture is then led out
through the pre-heater where it
gives up part of its heat to the
incoming air and water vapour
passing to the fire bed.

The gas is then cooled in the
cooling coil, weighed in the
weigher and filtered through
the slag-wood filter before
entering the mixing valve or
chamber.

The requisite amount of
air is formed a combustible mix-
ture is introduced before enter-
ing the combustion chamber of
the engine.

be both hard wearing and dis-
tressing, and "Blazer", a hand-
some fabric of linen and wool
in a variety of patterns, is
suitable for hot climates as
it is available.

Most of the furniture in the
export range either "sticks" or
knocks down for packing and
transportation. Table and chair
legs, armrests and even uphol-
stered chairs can be taken apart
and packed flat.

One type of dining chair,
with upholstered seat and back,
is designed to stack easily and
simply as much as eight units
high.

All the cabinet work in the
new range is African walnut,
finished with a clear, eggshell
lacquer, and all joints are
dovetailed.

Tabletops (all of them heat
resisting, and "Blazer", a hand-
some fabric of linen and wool
board with a counter-balancing
veneer on the reverse side and
lipped in the same wood as the
tops.

All types of furniture except
beds are produced by the same
firm and both furniture and fit-
tings can be designed especially
to suit customers' requirements.

The new range includes office
furniture "Tripoline" chairs
with metal frames and strong
removable canvas covers, and
contemporary cane chairs in natural
handwoven Madras willow
with colored felt cushions in
vivid colours.

Occasional furniture includes
stools, plant bowls and coffee
tables.

Conran Furniture, 6 Cadogan
Lane, London, SW1.

UK RADIO DEVELOPMENT

Range Of Ionospheric
Scatter Equipment

A new range of transmitters and receivers
specially designed for ionospheric scatter
work, an important development in the improve-
ment of long-range communications, has been
put into production by Marconi's Ltd at
Chelmsford, Essex.

The UK Ministry of Supply
has ordered a considerable
quantity of the new equipment,
including Type H5 201 trans-
mitters, Type H5 65 frequency
shift driver, and Type H5 10
dual diversity receivers.
Both transmitters and re-
ceivers are designed to operate
in the 35-55 Mc/s frequency
band. The transmitters have a
power output of 20 kW, the
usual procedure being to operate
two in parallel using a split
antenna system. This equipment
is capable of high speed opera-
tion, frequency shift keying
being included.

Some of this equipment will
be used to establish a communi-
cation system between the
United Kingdom and Malta,
Cyprus, and the Middle East.
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph
Company Ltd will undertake
the complete installation and
testing of the first part of this
system to Malta.

Marconi's have also supplied
a prototype transmitter to the
Board of Admiralty for ex-
perimental work in ionospheric
scatter propagation. This is a
modified television transmitter
with a power rating of 30-35
kW, sited at Gibraltar. The
signals are beamed over the Bay
of Biscay for scattering over
Britain.

Long Distance

Long distance radio com-
munication, which is normally
carried out in the HF (High
Frequency) band has always
had to face one serious obstacle:
the impossibility of transmitting
on one frequency for twenty-
four hours a day, because, at
certain times, the signals will
fade and nothing can be re-
ceived at the other end for some
hours. Fortunately, different
frequencies are effective for
different times of the day over a
given path, so that when trans-
mission on one frequency is due
to fade—and the time it will do
so reasonably predictable—the

established procedure is to
maintain communication when-
ever practicable by switching to
a different frequency.

The ionospheric scatter system
of propagation, which uses the
VHF (Very High Frequency)
band, promises to overcome
these difficulties. VHF trans-
missions have, of course, been
extensively used for many years,
but the effective range has
always been regarded as in the
region of 30 miles. Now, how-
ever, it has been found that, by
making use of the ionosphere
(and particularly one ionized
layer 50 to 70 miles above the
earth), distance of 1,000 miles
or even more can be spanned.

Ionised Layer

In the ionospheric scatter
system, the VHF transmission,
instead of being beamed parallel
to the earth's surface as for
normal point-to-point working,
is directed skyward at a critical
angle, until, at a height of 50
to 70 miles, it meets the ionized
layer.

Much of the radio energy is
lost, but an appreciable fraction
is deflected forward and down-
ward to return to the earth at
a point which may be about
1,000 miles from the transmitter.
Here it can be received, am-
plified and re-transmitted by
a similar system for another
"hop", and so on until the
ultimate destination is reached.

Already in the light of present
knowledge alone, ionospheric
scatter propagation can be used
for the transmission of tele-
graphy, teleprinter signals or
low-quality telephony.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
showing below. Those for re-
gistered correspondence posted
at U.P.O., Hong Kong. The latest
posting times elsewhere which
in general, are earlier than the
U.P.O. times can be ascertained
by enquiry at the local office.
The latest posting times for
registered articles are generally
one hour earlier than those
shown below. Particulars regard-
ing parcel mail can be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post
office.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

By Air
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Ceylon, Great Britain &
Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11
By Air
Peking, Shanghai, Kuning, Man-
chou, 7 a.m.
India-China, France, 11 a.m.
North Borneo, Australia, New
Zealand, Noon.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 2 p.m.
Trinidad, 2 p.m.
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain,
Europe, 6 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6 p.m. Time Signal and Programme
Summary; 6.05, Stock Market Re-
port; 6.10, The Band of Her
Majesty's Royal Marines (by
radio); 6.15, Director of Music: Capt.
William Ling; 6.20, M.B.E., L.R.A.M.,
R.M. and Australian Magazine;
6.25, "Box 200" Bert Gillett; 6.30,
Organ; 7. Classical Requests pre-
sented by Helen Dokes; 7.30, "Mus-
ic" by Charles Dickens, Episode 2
with "Peckinpah goes to London"
(BBC); 7.45, Weather Report; 8,
Time Signal and The News; 8.05,
Commentary or Stop Press Item;
8.15, Evening Star; 8.20, World Affairs;
8.30, Popular Film Theme songs; 9,
Time Signal; 9.05, Mantovani and his
Orchestra (BBC); 9.10, Vocal Solo
by Anna Lovelock soprano with
Piano Accompaniment by Moya
Rea; 9.15, Arin Antoinette from the
Opera "Life for the Tsar" music
by M. Glinka, Martha's Aria from the
Opera "The Tsar's Bride" music
by Rimsky-Korsakov; 9.25, Asia
Oksani (from the UK Opera "Co-
sack" from beyond the
Dnieper) music by Artemov; 9.30,
Russian Folk songs by M. Glinka; 9.35,
Indian Folk songs; 9.40, Peter Sellers,
Harry Secombe, and Spike
Milligan in "Napoleon's
Fiasco" Repeat of last Saturday's
broadcast; 10.05, Weather Report; 11,
Time Signal; Radio News; 11.15,
Goodnight Music; 11.30, Close
Down.

REDIFFUSION

2 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune; 3,
Secrets of Scotland Yard—Narrated by
Clive Brook; 3.30, Music by Lopez;
4, Romance of the World; 4.15,
XV, 4.15, Tea for Two; 4.30, Strictly
Instrumental; 5, Children's Corner—
Presented by Maria Pamela; 5.30,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs-
day, 5.30, Birthday Mailbag; 5.35,
La Muzique Française—Presented
by Mariette Francoise; 5.45, Par-
ade—Grace Field; 7.10, Redif-
fusion Special Interview with Mr.
Donald Edgar, pianist; 7.30, Col-
lect Time—Starring Eddie Fisher with
Axel Stordahl's Orchestra; 7.45,
The Film Year—The Story of a
Mother's Courage; 8, Time Signal
and the News; 8.05, Weather Report,
Announcements and Interviews; 8.15,
Interlude for Music—With the Dill
Jones Trio; 8.30, Gully Party—A
Panel of Experts; 8.45, Problem
set by Edward J. Mason; 9, Problem
Case of Suicide; 9.1, I Know What I
Like—Given by Chenoweth; 9.15,
Curtain music; 9.30, Monday; 9.35,
Overture to "The Calph of
Tegada" (Bolshoi Major Symphony
No. 90 in D minor); 9.45, "The
Surprise" (Händel); 10, Music by
André Schifano and his Orchestra;
10.30, One Night Stand; 11, Pre-
sentation of "The Queen" (God
Save the Queen); Close Down.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



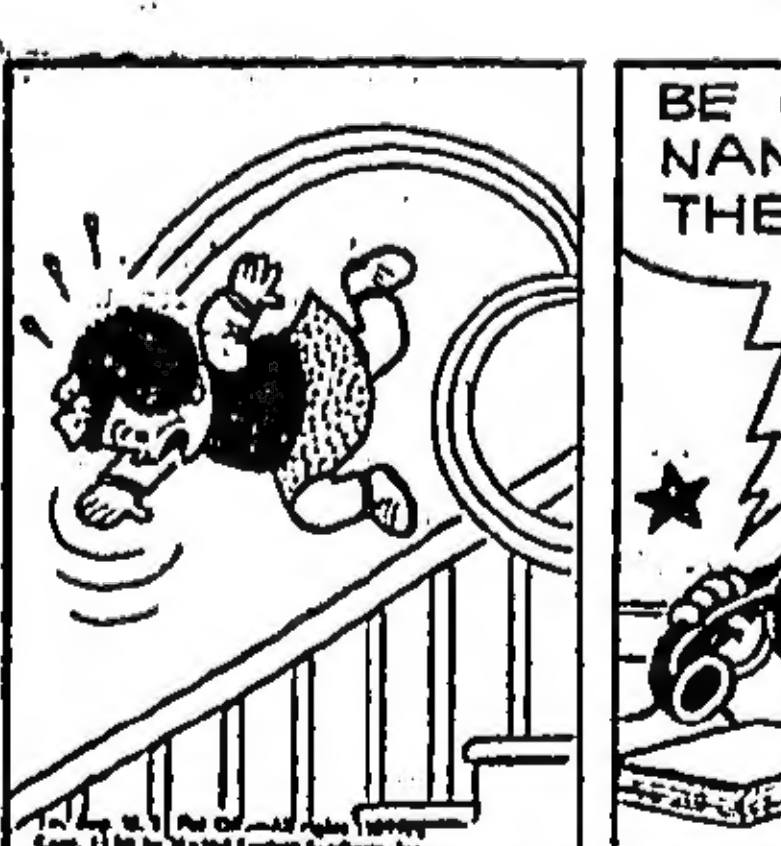
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND



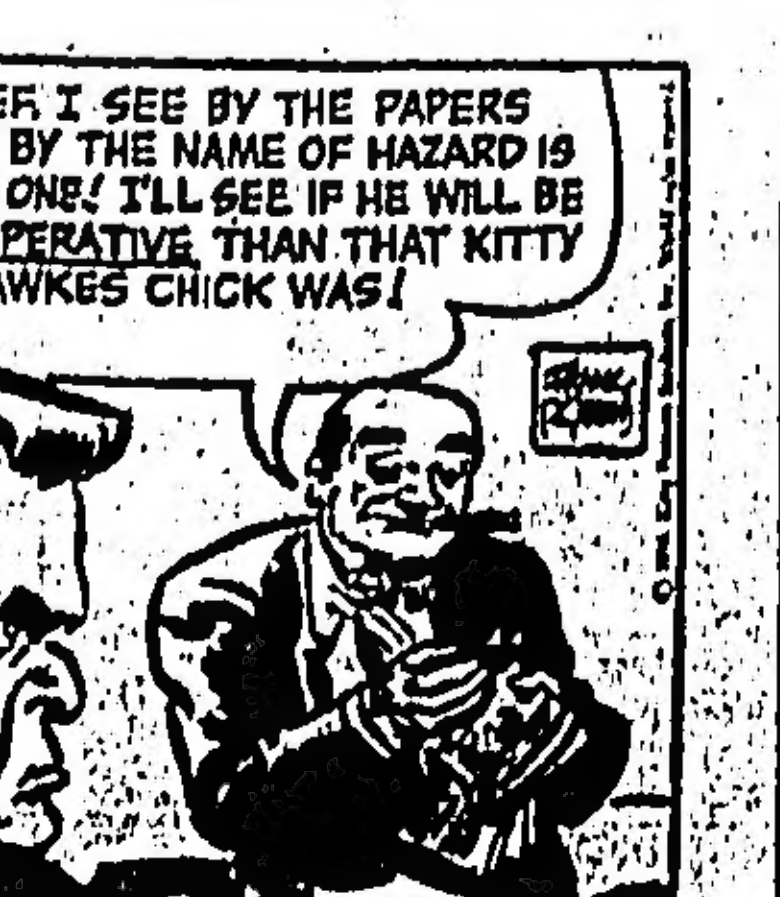
By Mik

NANCY

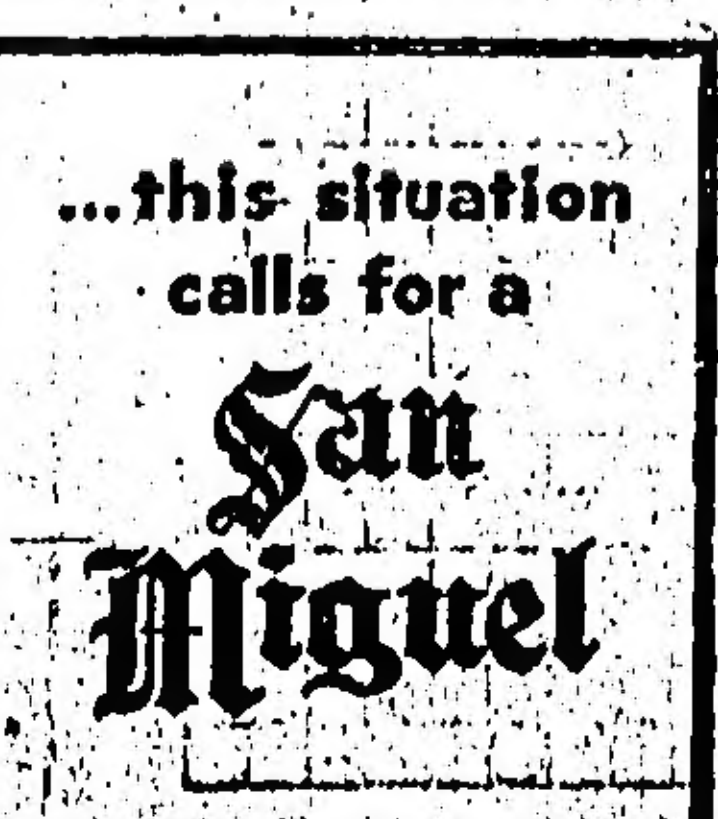
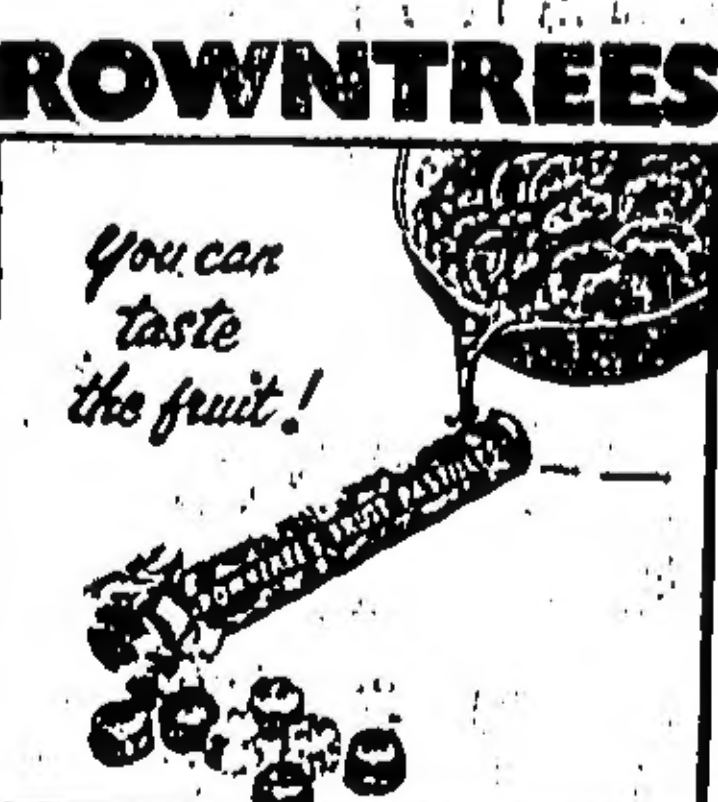


By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins



Strong Bid To Supply Consumer Goods

East Germany appears to be letting the Communists drive. The Communists are seeking food and raw materials, by means of manufactured goods. And they make it obvious that by the 1956 annual trade pact that they are trying to get out of all they call the underdeveloped and "imperialist" states.

The German Trade Minister, Mr. Hans Eber in a lengthy speech concerning the pact, stressed East Germany's readiness to exchange its manufactured goods for a number of types of underdeveloped nations.

Most of the consumer products that East Germany needs are those which are intended for underdeveloped areas.

By JOHN MORKA

On the bear side: 1. The shortage of money and credit, with interest rates at their highest levels in over 20 years; 2. Middle East uncertainties and the possibility of war unless some agreement is reached on operation of the Suez Canal.

A lessoning in Middle East oil prices, coupled with a rebound in the stock market, combined to give stock prices a lift with the bond-fund share fund and others with Middle East commitments showing the strongest sentiment.

Also helping in part a stronger tone to the list was the continued advance in steel production. The industry was scheduled to operate at 98.7 per cent of capacity last week—highest since the strike on July 1.

The auto industry meanwhile continues with its changeover to production of 1957 models, with General Motors the only producer still turning out the 1956 models. Car stocks continue to decline and the industry generally reflects a more hopeful outlook for the new models. Even the textile industry shows promise of an upturn. Likewise

By ROBERT C. SHORTAL

New York, Sept. 9.
Stock values rose almost three quarters of a billion dollars this holiday week. The market scored sharp gains on Tuesday and Wednesday. It fell back on Thursday and Friday, mainly under the pressure of profit-taking.

The oils commanded the spotlight most of the week mainly because of the Suez talks. Gulf and Royal Dutch both finished the week with gains of more than a point despite selling in the last two days of trading. Union Oil of California ended the week with more than 6 points on its discovery of oil in Costa Rica.

The only group which failed to finish higher on the week was the railroads. The group has been the biggest loser in the market for some time now. Santa Fe was down more than a point.

The Dow-Jones averages for

The airplane attracted support this past week on the strength of their big order backlog; which promise good business in the months ahead.

North American Aviation paced its group with a gain of almost 4 points. Douglas Aircraft jumped more than 6. Both stocks touched new highs for the year, and the latter 3. Boeing touched a new top.

Booming demand for steel and predictions that scramble will get worse as the year progresses demand for the steel stock with Bethlehem moving ahead more than 4 and US Steel rising 2. Lukens added

500.70; 20 railroads down 1.1 at 150.02, and 15 utilities 0.00 at 107.72. The composite of the 65 stocks was up 0.1 at 177.32.

Volume Up

Volume edged up a bit in sales averaged 1,789,000 shares for the first 13 days, compared with 1,600,407 share average for the five sessions the previous week. Of the 1,342 issues: traded last week, 681 advanced, declined and 109 held steady. New highs were hit by 144 and new lows by 144.

—Continued From Page 1—

Volume edged up a bit last week. Sales averaged 1,788,500 shares daily for the first six months, compared with 1,600,407—share average for the five sessions the previous week. Of the 1,342 issues traded last week, 681 advanced, 453 declined and 169 held steady. New highs were hit by 61 issues and new lows by 124.—United Press.

New York, Sept. 9.
H o l i d a y and the on-coming government crop report next week, all acted to restrict new business, but selling agents maintained a confident view on the outlook. Most sellers held firm on prices shrugging off bids below the market.

Failure of the long-awaited buying movement to get underway, as expected a few weeks ago, proved disappointing to some executives. But other sources felt that all that is needed to get the market going is for some of the big grey goods buyers to come into the market for the balance of 1954 requirements and the rest of the buyers will troop along.

Canberra, Sept. 9.

There are now large sums available overseas for investment in Australian Government loans the acting Prime Minister, Sir Arthur Fadden, told the House of Representatives.

He was replying to a question on the subject by the Victorian Premier, Mr H. Bolte, that there were huge sums of overseas capital waiting to pour into Australia.

Sir Arthur said private capital amounting to £400 million had been invested in Australia in the past six years.

Sir Arthur said Australia had borrowed more than any other country from the International Bank and had also negotiated valuable loans from Switzerland and Canada.

Australia's credit was high but the Government had not the large sums for investment in Government loans were not available, particularly from the United States—China Mail Special.

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$324,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Mills making wide industrial fabrics reported "fair-sized" orders on satens, wide drills, broken twills and some wide sheeting. Bookings in the past fortnight have been just enough to clean up accumulations that were beginning to cause uneasiness.

Manufacturers reported a recent business pick-up and expressed optimism that the usual autumn buying movement may be getting into stride over the next week or two.

Paris, Sept. 9.	
The Bank of France statement	Aug. 30.
for the week ended	
reads as follows:	
Total gold holdings	301,204,302 428
Total other currencies	16,689,040,231
Sight balance abroad	
Advances to E.R.T.	110,015,600,000
Stability to Currency	
Stabilization	131,000,000,000
Total bills discounted	1,559,562,760,599
Bank notes in circulation	
Current accounts and deposits	2,978,984,429,960
	102,043,100,560
	United Press.

Business was done in the local	
unofficial exchange market until	
morning at the following rates:-	
U.S. dollar (per \$1)	6.1
Starling notes (per £1)	15.8
Australian notes (per £1)	12.6
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	19.4
Siarn lical (per 100)	27.5
Singapore (Straits)	1.8

By William T. Plunkett

New York, Sept. 9.
Cotton futures pushed into higher ground for the third week in a row, lifting all deliveries from March into new seasonal highs.

Extreme gains were pared under realizing and hedge selling. The list at Friday's close ruled 6 lower to 45 points higher, or off 30 cents to up \$2.25 a bale, compared with the preceding week.

As long as that gap exists, the agency says the economy will have "creeping inflation." Availability of money, not its price, has become the key factor in the current credit squeeze, the agency says.

With homebuilders, car dealers and small business feeling the pinch most, Prentice-Hall wonders whether the actual availability of money might be a handicap for the needs of an expanding economy. The money supply hasn't kept pace with succeeding.

Immediate attention cent
on the government crop report
Trade estimates suggested
cut to 1 1/2 million bales from

Tokyo, Sept. 9

The Japanese Ministry of Trade has announced that it would restrict licences for export to the United States and Canada of damask table cloths during one year beginning September 1 this year for four million dollars.

The Ministry said the measure was taken in co-operation with Japan's textile goods export association which was restricting shipment of this commodity voluntarily from September 1.

Japanese export of garments, mainly table cloth, made of mixed cotton, rayon fabrics to the United States and Canada during the calendar year 1951 totalled five million 100 hundred thousand dollars, amounting for about 90 per cent of import equipment of the two countries, trade sources said.

These Japanese exports reportedly accumulating in American and Canadian markets as unused stocks, these sources said.—Reuter.

Answer:—1. France, 2. Harmonium, 3. Baritone, 4. Aria, 5. Libretto, 6. Opera, 7. Faust, 8. Arpeggio, 9. Overture, 10. Music, 11. Tenor, 12. Soprano, 13. Conductor.
Charles Gounod.

By C. T. Hallinan

London, Sept. 9.

The stock market fluctuated widely last week depending on the news from the Suez. Underneath, however, the pattern was one of quietness and dullness except for a brief spurt on the opening of the new account. Even the unexpectedly large drop in the August gold and dollar reserve and the Trade Union Congress' unhelpful attitude towards wage restraint failed to distribute to the markets' attention from events in Cairo.

British Governments opened the week badly, with widespread falls of up to half a point throughout the list, chiefly the result of the warning by the Chancellor of the Exchequer about the economic situation.

SAIGON, Sept. 9. — An authoritative government source said today that South Vietnam's new decree against foreign merchants will not affect

"The decree is aimed at breaking the Chinese monopoly on certain small retail businesses," the source told United Press. "It affects only a few imports, primarily rice and cereals. It does not affect industrial im-

ports." President Ngo Dinh Diem on Thursday issued a decree forbidding foreigners to engage in eleven types of business, primarily small retail trades. The government said the decree largely affects 1,000,000 Vietnam resident Chinese who control much of the nation's commerce.

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 9.
The Communist press to-

day said East Germany has signed contracts to export goods worth 147,000,000 rubles (US\$30,750,000) at the Leipzig Autumn Consumers Trade Fair. Press reports said East Germany sold tapestries worth 1,000,000 rubles to Egypt, and sewing machines and business machines worth 1,300,000 rubles to Turkey. East Germany signed contracts to import 3,500,000 rubles worth of butter from Denmark, 1,000,000 rubles worth of goods from Finland, and 800,000 rubles worth of wool from Uruguay. The fair runs from Sept. 2 to Sept. 9.—United Press.

New York, Sept. 9.

Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1956-57 season to Sept. 4 were as follows:

Britain	33,668
Continent	82,838
Orient	104,453
Canada	9,470
Total for season*	230,429
Same period last year*	72,393

*excluding liners

with revised codes in force as from
1st April, 1956.

\$5.⁰⁰ MOUNTED **\$4.⁰⁰ UNMOUNTED**

South China Morning Post Ltd.
HONG KONG & KOWLOON

Whitefield's Cross-Examination

(Continued from Page 1)

had to be settled as a payment to the Chinese for the buffer strip as early as August 6.

At that time you were not curious as to the identity of the Chinese?—No. We trusted Key.

If he said this Chinese had to be compensated for the buffer strip, he knew much more about the affairs of mining and the Mining Department than I did.

I think you said in your evidence in chief that you first met Key in September, 1955. I should think about that time.

You say the reason you accepted the position on August 5 is that you trusted Key but that you did not meet Key until September. Can you give any explanation about this?

On August 5 a proposal was made about this buffer strip. I did not say I trusted Key then because I never met him until September. What I am trying to convey is that I knew that \$25,000 had to be paid for this buffer strip because that was repeated to me by Key on September 24. This I took for granted, having been mentioned twice.

Much Too Early

What was the reason why you were not curious on August 5 as to the identity of the Chinese?—Because it was much too early on and it was supposed to be the matter in advance as there were no funds.

You are changing your evidence there. The reason was not you trusted any one. I did not know Key then.

You had no more money in September than you had in August?—No.

In answer to a further question, Whitefield said that it was on May 16 that he first became curious about the name of the Chinese. He agreed that before that date he was curious about the nature of the rights of this Chinese.

Mr. Rea: And in fact once you knew you had to pay this \$25,000 for certain rights, you were naturally curious as to what those rights were?

Whitefield: We already knew what the rights were for the buffer strip.

The question is this: From the moment you knew you had to pay \$25,000 you were curious to know what those rights were. Were you curious or not curious when you had to pay \$25,000 for those rights?—We knew we were paying for the buffer strip, and this had been explained to us by Key.

What was explained?—The area of the buffer strip was explained, which was held by the Chinese.

"Rights" Query

What do you mean by "held by the Chinese"? You said you knew. Tell the Court what you knew.—The Chinese had, according to Key, rights over this piece of land.

What sort of rights?—To my mind I think they were prospecting rights.

Did he say that? Did he say the Chinese had a prospecting licence?—He might have said an application for a prospecting licence. To me one was more or less the same thing.

In your mind, an application for a licence is the same thing as having a licence?—To me, so they were.

Whitefield added that he did not know the difference between a prospecting licence and an application for a licence. The fee was as far as he knew \$25,000. He agreed that if one applied for a prospecting licence one could not start prospecting until one had a licence.

Key admitted that he knew some of the evidence incidental to prospecting like licence fees and cost of machinery and he appreciated that a man prospecting had to spend some money.

Mr. Rea: Then do you think it good business to pay a man

\$25,000 because he has put in for a licence for prospecting and has done nothing and equally good business to pay a man \$25,000 who has a prospecting licence and presumably had spent money on it?

Whitefield: I will say that is a matter for our legal advisers. Never mind Mr. Armstrong, never mind Hogarth or any other person, what do you think? You had \$25,000 in it?—I don't know.

Talking of the meeting on the Sports Club when Key's overdraft was mentioned, Whitefield denied that he ever told them that there was danger of the mining licence being cancelled. Mr. Hulse's evidence that he did say it was incorrect; there was no talk at all about licences being cancelled, he added.

Referring to Mr. Hulse's evidence that Mr. Jolly told them that Key had said he was \$19,000 down in his bank account, Whitefield said "That could be correct."

He agreed that at that talk there was knowledge that Key wanted \$25,000 for an unknown Chinese and that Key was overdrawn in his bank account, but denied that these two matters being raised together caused some doubt.

Not Distrustful

Mr. Rea put it to him that it raised doubt so much so that he decided to call Key over to the Sports Club.

Whitefield replied that his curiosity had nothing to do with the overdraft. It was simply a matter of finding out who the Chinese was, what his name was and where he could be found.

Mr. Rea: Hulse says that at this meeting you were very distrustful.

Whitefield: I was not and never have been distrustful of any one. One does not go through life distrusting everybody one meets.

Was the reason that you were not distrustful because you knew all the circumstances?—

There was nothing to be distrustful about in my mind.

Whitefield denied that he asked whether there was any method of proving what Key said to be true. He said that when the subject cropped up it was quite natural for some one to ask whether the Chinese was and to suggest that they should ask Key over to find out. It was not so much proving the existence of the man as to find out his name. "We had already accepted proof of his existence, all we wanted to know was his name and where he was," Whitefield said.

Mr. Rea put it to him that when Key arrived they asked him to prove that this man existed.

Whitefield denied that. He said they asked Key for his name.

"Ridiculous"

Mr. Rea: I put it to you that throughout you knew that this man did not exist.

Whitefield: That is ridiculous. Crown Counsel asked the accused why they did not seek their information about the Chinese through official channels by writing Key a letter or going to see him. Why was I that Key, on a working day, would go to the Sports Club at their beck and call?

Whitefield replied that it was more convenient to ask Key over to the Club to give him this information than to write an official letter to him. Key did not seem to mind going over to the Club.

He said that when Key arrived at the Club they asked him the name of the Chinese and he wrote "Tsao" on a folded piece of paper. On his own initiative then, Key unfolded the paper and told him it was his bank statement.

Whitefield said that he did not remember seeing the figure of \$19,000 in the statement. There was some figure in thousands and he knew that Key had some personal debts also.

He agreed that Mr. Jolly asked Key "on your word of honour is this in order and above board?"

Was there any reason for suspecting it was not in order? Mr. Rea asked.

Mr. Rea replied Whitefield that was quite a reasonable statement to make. Mr. Jolly just wanted to confirm that it was all right, he added.

Touched His Heart

He said that in answer to Mr. Jolly Key touched his heart and said everything that he said was true.

Mr. Rea put it to him that Patterson's evidence was that Key stood up, raised his arm and said it was true.

Whitefield replied he was giving his recollection of the event and not Patterson's. He said he had no reason to disbelieve Key.

Mr. Rea: Did you have any reason to believe him?

Whitefield: Well, Mr. Key is a senior Government officer, the Superintendent of Mines. Surely he would not have that position unless Government had trust in him as well as other people.

Do you honestly think that every person in business, commerce and trade, or in Government, so long as he holds his post is incorrupt and incorruptible?—Well, it is more likely. Most of the corruption that takes place is that because most of the individuals do not get sufficient salary to live reasonably and there is more temptation.

Do you know the salary of the Superintendent of Mines?—In the region of \$3,000 a month, I think.

Your feeling is that if some one gets a low salary, or one which he himself considers inadequate, he is liable to the temptation of bribery?—He is more liable to temptation.

You are aware that there is corruption, that it does exist, and that it exists in Government service?—I think it predominates in Hongkong.

Going back to the meeting at the Sports Club, Whitefield agreed that Key told them that he had paid the Chinese \$20,000 and wanted an early settlement.

Quite Certain

Whitefield agreed he was quite certain that Key told him at the meeting that he had paid \$20,000 from his own hand and wanted an early settlement, because Key wanted to settle his overdraft.

Mr. Rea: You found this question of payment was important and should be communicated to Hogarth?

Whitefield: No, I did not mention the \$20,000 to Hogarth. I only mentioned to him that Key was getting worried about the settlement of the \$25,000 and asked him (Hogarth) if anything could be done.

He did not tell Hogarth the reason why Key was getting worried, accused went on. He Hogarth was able to find this out from Mr. Armstrong. He understood from Hogarth that Key had phoned him up to ask for an early settlement.

Mr. Rea asked Whitefield how it was that he was not curious when Key told him in the Jockey Club before May 1 that he had in fact paid money to the Chinese male. Whitefield replied that that was no concern of his. He knew the matter would be dealt with by Mr. Armstrong when the settlement of the \$25,000 was eventually reached with the Chinese. He agreed he was surprised to hear that.

Not His Concern

Mr. Rea: You were surprised, but you were prepared to go away without satisfying your curiosity by asking more about the matter?

Whitefield: As I said, I didn't think it was any concern of mine.

Mr. Rea went on to say that at some time Whitefield told Hogarth that Key had told him that if the claim for an early settlement was not made there was the possibility of the licence being cancelled. Whitefield said that was what he understood in his conversation with Key. Key might have said, "I would do something about it" but it came to his mind that the matter was connected with the possibility that the licence would be cancelled.

Crown Counsel: You appreciate that if the licence had been cancelled, the Syndicate would be out of business or in an extremely embarrassing position?

Accused: Not out of business. Perhaps slightly embarrassed. The only thing that would be affected would be the buffer strip, by the non-settlement with the Chinese.

But on Friday, you said you did not know where Key meant the only licence to the strip of land was involved, or the licence to the whole area. It would be unlikely that Key would take away what previously belonged to the Syndicate.

Mr. Rea then referred Whitefield to a passage of his statement to Mr. Kavanagh and put it to him that the position was that he conducted Hogarth right after he (Whitefield) had spoken with Key and that Hogarth contacted Mr. Armstrong about the matter.

Syndicate's Joke

Whitefield said his statement to the Police was a summary of events and that it could not be taken right after that that Hogarth contacted Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Rea: Do you know of a joke among the Syndicate to the effect that Mr. Burns, Hong Sling and Cheng were known as the Three Musketeers?

Whitefield: Yes.

That's because they stuck together.—Yes.

I put it to you that you and Patterson were instrumental in breaking up that unified trio.—No.

Mr. Rea turned to the signing of the resolution by Mr. Cheng at the Sports Club on May 21. He asked Whitefield when Mr. Cheng actually signed the document. Whitefield said when he (Whitefield) arrived at the Club, Mr. Cheng had either signed or was on the point of signing.

Whitefield added that it would be more accurate to say that Mr. Cheng had signed it by the time he arrived.

Crown Counsel referred accused to his statement to the Police where it was stated that he (Whitefield) said: "I also got Cheng to sign." Whitefield said he did not get Mr. Cheng to sign and that that statement was incorrect.

Mr. Rea asked Whitefield if he knew that by getting Mr. Cheng's signature he would get a majority vote in the Syndicate. Whitefield agreed, but added that the purpose was to get everybody to sign.

No More Interest

Asked if he knew that only a copy of the resolution went to Mr. Burns and Mr. Hong Sling, Whitefield said he did not know that. He agreed the position was that once a majority vote was obtained, he had no more interest.

Further questioned, Whitefield agreed that he knew the resolution was drawn up on May 23, and that he was aware that Mr. Cheng signed it some days after.

Whitefield said in reply to a question that he was told that Mr. Armstrong had said that Key could be paid on behalf of Tsao provided he signed the receipt "per pro" Tsao, it was on that understanding, as far

as he knew, that all the people concerned signed the resolution.

Mr. Rea: I say to you, Whitefield, when this money was paid to Key, you knew it was going to Key himself for his own use.

Whitefield: No, definitely not. There was never any suggestion that this sum should go to Key. There never was any thought it was going to Key.

An you knew that when the money was paid that this E. T. Tsao, in Burns' words, was a mythical person, that this money was not being paid on behalf of Tsao?—To my mind it was to be paid to E. T. Tsao and the payment was entirely in the hands of the solicitor. Surely it was up to the solicitor to make sure that he had sufficient evidence and proof that the man Tsao was going to be paid.

You felt the solicitor should surely have proof of the existence of Tsao?—To my mind definitely yes.

When you agreed to this payment before the solicitors came in, do you think you also should have proof before making this agreement?—There was no decision. We had no funds and even though the offer of the strip was there, to get the rights from the Chinese, that was in the elementary stage. There was no company actually formed.

His Impression

If there was no E. T. Tsao there was no necessity for the payment of \$25,000—I was under the impression that there was a Chinese called E. T. Tsao existing then.

Although it was necessary for the solicitor to find out, don't you think it was for your syndicate to find out also?—It was up to the Syndicate. As I said, it was in elementary stage.

If there had been no E. T. Tsao having rights over this strip all these complications for a period of months would not have been necessary. If you could have found there was no Tsao, you would go to the Superintendent or the Commissioner of Mines and get satisfaction and say, "No one has a right to the land."—So far as the Syndicate was concerned there was an E. T. Tsao. They had sufficient proof. Hearing is continuing.

Drove Without Due Care

For driving without due care and attention, two Chinese who appeared before Mr. W. N. Thomas J.M. at Central Magistrate's this morning, were both fined \$50 and had their driving licences endorsed.

Fung Chi-ling, of 27B Babbington Path, Hongkong, driving a private car on June 7, was emerging from the entrance of Murray Parade Ground when he collided with another private car proceeding up Garden Road, causing slight damage to it.

Fung Kam-chuen, of 107 Gloucester Road, third floor, was stated to have driven along Lower Albert Road on June 12 and when rounding a bend his vehicle collided with a HK Electric van coming from the opposite direction.

Defendant was slightly hurt and three passengers in the van sustained slight injuries. Both vehicles were badly damaged.

Sub-Inspr. E. A. Jaffray prosecuted.

KCR Explosion Inquest

An inquest of six Kowloon Canals Railway workers, who died from injury, received from an explosion in the K.C.R. Workshop, Hungnam on April 27, opened before Mr. Derek Cons, sitting as Coroner at Kowloon Court this morning.

The six workers were, Chan Fook-sang, engine driver, Fung Ping, foreman, L. Wah, cleaner, Tam Fui, cleaner, Chan Man, fitter, Yu Ting-yue, cleaner. They were admitted to Kowloon Hospital on the afternoon of April 27, and died on the following day.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Customs don't change much—the boys still have to wait 20 minutes for them to dress, even if it is like ditch diggers!"

Concert Of Gaiety And Good Humour

The Hongkong Concert Orchestra has now established a tradition of gaiety and good humour, and last night's concert at the reconditioned Ritz was greatly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Victor Ardy has by now fully got the measure of his orchestra's capabilities and his audience's preferences, and he gave us a cheerful and pleasing programme of popular and light-hearted works. He is wise to concentrate on music which goes with a swing and requires vigour and energy (and at times considerable virtuosity) and to steer clear of the "sentimental" in light music.

The woodwind, enhanced by the beautiful oboe playing of Bandmaster Campin, was noticeably proficient (special mention must be made too of the flute solo in the "Hornpipe"). The brass, like the woodwind, were few in number, and yet quite strong enough; it is far preferable to have a few good and confident players rather than overbalance the whole structure with too many wind players.

The cellos were stronger and their intonation was better than in previous concerts, and the number of basses had again been kept down to 5 (instead of 8) with much better results as to balance.

There was at times a certain woodiness in the violin playing, a lack of precision and attack which was unusual in view of Mr. Ardy's firm discipline, but this will surely be overcome by more concentrated rehearsal of fast violin passages.

ROUSING START
The first half of the programme opened with the rousing march, "Entry of the Gladiators" by Fucik, then came the Overture to "The Secret Marriage" by Cimarosa, a contemporary of Mozart, and a precursor of Rossini; and incidental music to "The Merchant of Venice" by Frederick Rose.

There followed a rather strange selection of Dvorak's beautiful tunes, skilfully strung together, but the resulting whole was not quite satisfactory.

May I suggest that several of the works represented would be highly suitable in their entirety for the repertoire of the Concert Orchestra, particularly the "Carnival Overture" (substituting piano for harp, unless someone presents Hiccupping with a harp at some future time), and the Slavonic Dances? The second part of the programme was, as customary, re-

presentative of Music from the Shows (this time "The King and I") and of the Dance Johann Strauss's "Emperor Waltz" and the two Spanish dances, "La Campesita" and "Chiquilla", were given with infectious gusto. A selection of "old time" dances ended the concert, except for the community singing of the Gay Nineties, in which the audience joined with a will.—X.X.

Reservoirs Lose Over Weekend

The Water Authority announces that the Colony's reservoirs lost 36 million gallons of water over the weekend. The total amount of water in store at 8 o'clock this morning was 4,808 million gallons.

Consumption during the two days amounted to 75 million gallons and the yield from streams and catchment areas totalled 39 million gallons. No rainfall was registered by the Water Authority during the two-day period.

The following are the water storage figures for the weekend: Sunday, at 8 a.m.—total storage 4,828 million gallons, consumption 38 million gallons, yield 22 million gallons—a loss of 16 million gallons.

Monday, at 8 a.m.—total storage 4,808 million gallons, consumption 37 million gallons, yield 17 million gallons—a loss of 20 million gallons.

New Primary School Opens

The Government Primary School at Perth Street, Kowloon, the first 24-classroom primary school to be built by Government under the seven-year primary school expansion programme, opened this morning.

The building comprises three storeys of eight classrooms each, and a covered playground, and a roof playground, as well as an open playground of about 110 feet by 75 feet—large enough to hold a basketball court.

The classrooms, each accommodating 45 pupils, are of the same size—25 feet by 22 feet—and will provide accommodation for 1,080 students. There are three special rooms for woodwork, housecraft, and general purposes.

Printed and published by ROSE GORDON HURSTON for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

Paquerette's

a party line...

and the best line in town

Slim sheath with a late-day neckline . . . with a flaring side-tie that makes it seem even slimmer.

Gown Salon, Mexxanine
16a Des Voeux Road
Tel: 21-157
Late closing Monday — open till 7 p.m.